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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/550,278	04/14/2000	Kazuyuki Kurita	0879-0261P	9589

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EXAMINER

JERABEK, KELLY L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2622

DATE MAILED: 05/15/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/550,278	KURITA, KAZUYUKI	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Kelly L. Jerabek	2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 March 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 12-15 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)               | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments, see amendment page 2, filed 3/1/2006, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-15 under 35 U.S.C 112, first paragraph have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Cortjens et al. US 5,598,209.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

**Claims 1-4, 6-9, and 11 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Cortjens et al. US 5,598,209.**

Re claim 1, Cortjens discloses in figure 1 a videoconferencing system capable of remotely controlling the pan, tilt, zoom, and focus of cameras (col. 5, lines 30-42). The videoconferencing system allows a user to use an operation part (mouse 12) to send out a control signal (mouse movement signals) to remotely control a camera to be panned (col. 6, lines 20-61). The control signals (mouse movement signals) are converted in order to ensure that the mouse can communicate with the pan/tilt mechanism, however this does not mean that the control signals (mouse movement signals) do not directly control a remote control pan head. Cortjens states that a movement of the mouse causes the movement of a pan motor of the pan/tilt mechanism (col. 6, lines 20-67). Therefore, the control signals (mouse movement signals) directly control a remote control pan head. The videoconferencing system utilizes converters (11A-11E), controller (10), network (23), and pan/tilt unit control node (17) in order to convert signals from the mouse (12) into network standard signals and convert the network standard signals into signals appropriate for the pan/tilt mechanism (col. 5, line 30-col. 6, line 61; figure 1). **Cortjens states that a converter (11B-11K) may be part of its associated device (12-22) (col. 5, lines 49-54). Thus, the examiner is reading converter (11B) as part of the mouse device (12) and converter (11G) as part of pan/tilt mechanism (17).** Mouse movement signals are converted by a converter (11B) into network standard control signals and sent to the converter (11A) of controller (10). Controller (10) then determines that the network standard control signals signify a mouse movement corresponding to an instruction for the selected camera to pan and generates network standard control corresponding to such a camera movement and the

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controller (10) addresses these signals to the network converter (11G) for the pan/tilt unit control node (17) to pan the camera (col. 6, lines 20-46). **Therefore, the examiner is reading the converter (11A) of the controller (10) as the data converter because the videoconferencing system uses the controller (10) to convert signals from the mouse (12) into network standard signals and convert the network standard signals into signals appropriate for the pan/tilt mechanism (17). Thus, the data converter includes a converter (converter 11A of controller 10) that detects a data format of a communication data outputted from the operation part (mouse 12) and converts the communication data into a data format (network standard signals) used in serial communication which conforms with a data format for the remote control pan head (17) if the data format of the communication data differs from the data format of the remote control pan head, and transmits the converted communication data (network standard signals) to the remote control pan head (17) (col. 6, lines 20-53). Cortjens also states that for a simple action such as a pan or a tilt, controller (10) may not be required and converters (11B and 11G which are part of associated devices 12 and 17) may be programmed to achieve the desired correspondence between the movement of the mouse (12) and the movement of the pan motor (col. 6, line 62-col. 7, line 6). Therefore, it can be seen that Cortjens also discloses transmitting communication data (mouse movement signals) to the remote control pan head (17) without conversion if it is determined that the data format of the communication data does not differ from the data**

**format of the remote control pan head (17) (converters 11B, 11G which are part of devices 12 and 17 are in correspondence).**

Re claim 2, the controller (10) disclosed by Cortjens serves as a recognition device since the controller (10) determines that the network standard control signals provided by converter (11B) signify a mouse movement corresponding for a selected camera to pan left (col. 6, lines 34-38). Therefore, controller (10) automatically recognizes a type of data format of the communication data from the operation part (mouse 12).

Re claim 3, Cortjens states that a user may go to the controller (10) and use a set up menu to configure the converters of the devices (col. 13, lines 1-19). Therefore, it can be seen that Cortjens discloses a data converter (10) that includes a switching device (set up menu) that is operated by a user to designate a type of data format of the communication data outputted from the operation part.

Re claim 4, Cortjens states that the signals provided may be binary signals such as (101011) or some other code (col. 6, lines 54-61). Therefore, it can be seen that the data format is a bit-based communication.

Re claim 6, Cortjens discloses in figure 1 a videoconferencing system capable of remotely controlling the pan, tilt, zoom, and focus of cameras (col. 5, lines 30-42). The

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videoconferencing system allows a user to use several operation parts (mouse 12, joystick 18, etc.) to each send out a distinct control signal (mouse/joystick movement signals) to remotely control a camera to be panned (col. 5, line 55 - col. 6, line 61). The control signals (mouse/joystick movement signals) are converted in order to ensure that the mouse can communicate with the pan/tilt mechanism, however this does not mean that the control signals (mouse/joystick movement signals) do not directly control a remote control pan head. Cortjens states that a movement of the mouse causes the movement of a pan motor of the pan/tilt mechanism (col. 6, lines 20-67). Therefore, the control signals (mouse/joystick movement signals) directly control a remote control pan head. The videoconferencing system utilizes converters (11A,11B), controller (10), network (23), and pan/tilt unit control node (17) in order to convert signals from the mouse (12) into network standard signals and convert the network standard signals into signals appropriate for the pan/tilt mechanism (col. 6, lines 20-61; figure 1). **Cortjens states that an converter (11B-11K) may be part of its associated device (12-22) (col. 5, lines 49-54). Thus, the examiner is reading converter (11B) as part of the mouse device (12) and converter (11G) as part of pan/tilt mechanism (17).** Mouse movement signals are converted by a converter (11B) into network standard control signals and sent to the converter (11A) of controller (10). Controller (10) then determines that the network standard control signals signify a mouse movement corresponding to an instruction for the selected camera to pan and generates network standard control corresponding to such a camera movement and the controller (10) addresses these signals to the network converter (11G) for the pan/tilt unit control node

(17) to pan the camera (col. 6, lines 20-46). Therefore, the examiner is reading the converter (11A) of the controller (10) as the data converter because the videoconferencing system uses the controller (10) to convert signals from the mouse (12) into network standard signals and convert the network standard signals into signals appropriate for the pan/tilt mechanism (17). Thus, the data converter includes a converter (converter 11A of controller 10) that detects a data format of a communication data outputted from the operation part (mouse 12) and converts the communication data into a data format (network standard signals) used in serial communication which conforms with a data format for the remote control pan head (17) if the data format of the communication data differs from the data format of the remote control pan head, and transmits the converted communication data (network standard signals) to the remote control pan head (17) (col. 6, lines 20-53). Cortjens also states that for a simple action such as a pan or a tilt, controller (10) may not be required and converters (11B and 11G which are part of associated devices 12 and 17) may be programmed to achieve the desired correspondence between the movement of the mouse (12) and the movement of the pan motor (col. 6, line 62-col. 7, line 6). Therefore, it can be seen that Cortjens also discloses transmitting communication data (mouse movement signals) to the remote control pan head (17) without conversion if it is determined that the data format of the communication data does not differ from the data format of the remote control pan head (17) (converters 11B, 11G which are part of devices 12 and 17 are in correspondence).



Re claim 7, see claim 2.

Re claim 8, see claim 3.

Re claim 9, see claim 4.

Re claim 11, Cortjens states that for the sake of clarity the details of the video teleconferencing system such as cameras and pan/tilt units for the cameras are not shown in figure 1 (col. 1, lines 35-42). However, Cortjens states that video signals from the cameras of the system are send to monitors (21) that are color televisions (col. 7, lines 12-34). Therefore, it can be seen that the cameras of the system are TV cameras. The pan/tilt unit control node (17) controls the pan/tilt unit based on signals indicating a mouse movement (col. 6, lines 20-61). Therefore, the pan/tilt unit control node (17) serves as a pan head control part. Also the pan/tilt unit includes a pan motor, a tilt motor, and communication integrated circuit (digital controller) for controlling the operation of the pan motor and the tilt motor (col. 6, line 54 – col. 7, line 35).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

**Claims 5 and 10 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cortjens et al.**

Re claims 5 and 10, Cortjens discloses all of the limitations of claims 1 and 6 above. Additionally, Cortjens states that the signals provided may be binary signals such as (101011) or some other code (col. 6, lines 54-61). However, Cortjens does not specifically state that the signals provided may be character-based signals. The Examiner takes **Official Notice** that it is well known in the art to provide communication data in a character-based format. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to use character-based signals for communication rather than binary based signals.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

**Claims 12-15 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.**

Re claims 12-13, the prior art fails to teach or suggest, "A remote control pan head system of a TV camera, comprising: an operation part which outputs a control to a remote control pan head and the camera being controlled with the control signal and said control signal being data for directly controlling at least one of the remote control pan head and the camera; and a data converter which detects a data format of a communication data outputted from the operation part, determines whether or not the data format of the communication data differs from a data format for the remote control pan head, converts the communication data outputted from the operation part including the control signal into a data format used in serial communication which conforms with the data format for the remote control pan head if it is determined that the data format of the communication data differs from the data format for the remote control pan head, and transmits the converted communication data to the remote control pan head, and transmits the communication data to the remote control pan head without conversion if it is determined that the data format of the communication data does not differ from the data format for the remote control pan head, **further comprising first and second modems connected with each other via a general communication line wherein the control signal outputted by the operation part is transmitted to the first modem, then to the second modem, and then to the data converter**".

Re claims 14-15, the prior art fails to teach or suggest, "A remote control pan head system, comprising: an operation unit, said operation unit including at least two

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different operation parts that each output a distinct control signal to a remote control pan head in which a camera is mounted, at least one of the remote control pan head and the camera being controlled with the distinct control signal and said control signal being data for directly controlling at least one of the remote control pan head and the camera; and a data converter which detects a data format of a communication data outputted from the operation part, determines whether or not the data format of the communication data differs from a data format for the remote control pan head, converts the communication data outputted from the operation part including the control signal into a data format used in serial communication which conforms with the data format for the remote control pan head if it is determined that the data format of the communication data differs from the data format for the remote control pan head, and transmits the converted communication data to the remote control pan head, and transmits the communication data to the remote control pan head without conversion if it is determined that the data format of the communication data does not differ from the data format for the remote control pan head, **further comprising first and second modems connected with each other via a general communication line wherein the control signal outputted by the operation part is transmitted to the first modem, then to the second modem, and then to the data converter**".

### ***Contacts***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kelly L. Jerabek whose telephone number is **(571) 272-7312**. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday (8:00 AM - 5:00 PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Ometz can be reached on **(571) 272-7593**. The fax phone number for submitting all Official communications is **(703) 872-9306**. The fax phone number for submitting informal communications such as drafts, proposed amendments, etc., may be faxed directly to the Examiner at **(571) 273-7312**.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

KLJ



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